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CONTENTS

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Vol III No 247 *24 Dec 85*

POLITICAL & SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Yeltsin Replaces Grishin in Moscow ..... R 1
PRAVDA Editorial on Enhancing Democracy in USSR *[23 Dec]* ..... R 1
Voznesenskiy Discusses Democratic Centralism *[NOVOYE VREMYA No 50 6 Dec]* ..... R 2
Writer Warns Against Expanding Private Sphere *[PRAVDA 21 Dec]* ..... R 3
Yeskov Article Recalls 14th Party Congress *[PRAVDA 18 Dec]* ..... R 4
Deputy Premier Marchuk Attends Certification Body *[IZVESTIYA 21 Dec]* ..... R 5
PRAVDA Cartoon Features CPSU Leader Gorbachev *[20 Dec]* ..... R 6
TRUD Reports AUCCTU Plenum Proceedings *[19 Dec]* ..... R 6
RSFSR Deputy Premier Lykova Retires *[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 24 Dec]* ..... R 6
Kalmyk CPSU Obkom Elects New First Secretary *[PRAVDA 21 Dec]* ..... R 7
Tatar Obkom Secretary Replies to PRAVDA Criticism *[PRAVDA 17 Dec]* ..... R 7
Party Members Discuss Changes to CPSU Rules *[Pryakhin]* ..... R 7
PRAVDA Carries Obituary of Vitebsk Secretary *[22 Dec]* ..... R 8
Lithuanian Emigrees Linked to Nazism *[Lukosevicius]* ..... R 8
Muratalin Appointed Naryn Obkom First Secretary ..... R 9
Duysheyev Elected Talas Obkom First Secretary ..... R 9
Niyazov Appointed Turkmen Party First Secretary ..... R 9
Tashkent Reports Uzbek Party Bureau Meeting ..... R 9
Uzbek Cp Bureau Meets on Construction Tasks ..... R 10
PRAVDA Reports Contents of KOMMUNIST Issue *[21 Dec]* ..... R 11

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Senior Management Link Courses Held *[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 18 Dec]* ..... S 1
Robots Installed in Electrical Engineering Firm ..... S 1
Sitnikov Outlines Irkutsk Development Plans ..... S 1
briefs: New Helicopter Developed ..... S 2
Krasnoyarsk Municipal Computer System

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Lizichev Attends Prosecutors' Conference *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 17 Dec]* ..... V 1
USSR Military District Officers Identified *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 19 Dec]* ..... V 1
Lizichev Addresses Conference of Military Newsmen *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 21 Dec]* ..... V 1

Yeltsin Replaces Grishin in Moscow

LD241217 Moscow TASS in English 1212 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 24 TASS — The Moscow City Committee of the CPSU, at its plenary meeting today, examined an organizational issue.

The plenum relieved Viktor Grishin of the duties of first secretary of the Moscow City CPSU Committee due to his retirement.

Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Yeltsin was elected first secretary of the Moscow City Committee of the party.

General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev took part in the plenum's work.

PRAVDA Editorial on Enhancing Democracy in USSR

PM241020 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Dec 85
First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Developing Self-Management"]

[Text] A people knowing no authority over them other than that of their own association — that idea of the founders of our revolutionary teaching is acquiring reality in the practice of Soviet democracy and the socialist self-management of the people. The party believes, the draft new edition of the CPSU Program notes, that at the contemporary stage the strategic line of the development of society's political system lies in improving Soviet democracy and more fully implementing the socialist self-management of the people on the basis of the daily, active, and effective participation of working people and their collectives and organizations in resolving questions of state and social life. That means that management must be implemented not only in the working people's interests but gradually become the direct cause of working people themselves.

Our democratic system grants the broadest opportunities for involving each Soviet citizen in the resolution of large and small state and social questions. And this applies first and foremost to our nationwide state — the main component of socialist self-management — and the soviets of people's deputies. Their multifaceted activity ranges from rural soviets to the supreme organ of power.

There are still considerable reserves for improving soviets' work. Specifically, as regards the fuller utilization of their constitutional powers and ensuring the comprehensive nature of economic and social development, the independent resolution of tasks of local importance, and the coordination and verification of the activity of organizations located on their territory. The party attaches great importance to improving the forms of the people's representation, the democratic principles of the Soviet electoral system, and the regular renewal of the composition of deputies.

Our social organizations — trade unions, the Komsomol, cooperatives, and various working people's voluntary associations — give each citizen the chance to participate in management on an equal footing. The development of self-management is also promoted by forms of direct democracy. These are working people's participation in elections and nationwide discussions and the involvement of the country's citizens in drawing up and adopting important state decisions. This was how the law on labor collectives and the reform of general education and vocational schools were worked out. The draft CPSU precongress documents are being discussed just as extensively today. Working people's letters are a powerful tool of democracy. We must further improve the system of generalizing and implementing citizens' mandates, statements, and proposals and studying public opinion.

Take rural assemblies for instance. How much unused potential there still is there. Both in adopting decisions of serious socioeconomic import and in educating people. Assemblies can do a great deal, say, in the struggle currently being conducted against drunkenness and alcoholism. There are examples of this: Drunkards and violators of discipline are publicly shamed at these assemblies. Of course, this practice must be implemented within the strict framework of Soviet law. At the collective court it is necessary to raise more often issues that worry everyone, to resolve them jointly, and to educate people to have high political standards.

Extensive publicity is the guarantee of the development of socialist democracy. However, not all local organs as yet always regularly inform the population about their work. Sometimes people in a certain city or rayon know more about events in the country or abroad than about what is happening on the next street, what concerns local organizations, and what problems they are resolving. It is important to increase the amount of information provided to people on adopted resolutions and the results of their fulfillment.

The potential exists for further developing democratic principles in virtually each labor collective. As the draft new edition of the CPSU Program notes, they must be an effective social cell in the people's socialist self-management and in working people's everyday and real participation in the resolution of questions of the work of enterprises, institutes, and organizations. We have every basis for doing this. It is merely necessary to utilize fully the potential opened up by the law on labor collectives.

Party organizations are called upon to be concerned to ensure that the democratic principles and norms of our society are implemented with the utmost fullness. The party is the nucleus of Soviet society's political system and the leading force in the process of the democratization of our life and the development of the people's self-management. Building its entire activity on the principles of democratic centralism, the CPSU is a model of service of the people's interests and observance of the principles of socialist democracy. Under present conditions, when our people are resolving the tasks of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, the party's leading role is naturally growing. This makes still higher demands on the level of the political and organizational activity of the CPSU and each Communist and enhances the role of party committees as organs of political leadership.

Each person must administer state and public affairs. That

accords with the democratic nature of socialism and is the main way of developing the system of the socialist self-management of the people into the highest form of the organization of society — communist social self-management.

Voznesenskiy Discusses Democratic Centralism

PM171653 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 50, 6 Dec 85 p 31

[Article by Lev Voznesenskiy, USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting political observer, in response to reader's letter: "Talk with Reader" — first paragraph is reader's letter]

[Text] As far as I understand from the information I receive here, Soviet Communists, in preparing for their latest congress, remain supporters of so-called "democratic centralism" as the principle of organization of society and the economy. In my view, this formulation is at best contradictory and at worst serves as another word for a totalitarian system of rule.

Roland (Kler), Brest, France.

In fact, Esteemed Mr (Kler), we not only do not reject democratic centralism but, on the contrary, we are seeking to do everything to strengthen it, because it is the **fundamental** principle of the organization of the entire life of Soviet society starting with its foundation — the economy — and, as the decades of its practical application show, the best that is characteristic of the socialist system defines itself in a correct approach to matters.

Let's begin with the fact that public ownership of the means of production generates the fundamentally new feature, inherent in precisely our system, that is **collectivism** and creates in this connection a new system of interests for the individual, the collective, and all society, and opens up the opportunity to combine to the maximum the interests existing on these three main rungs of the social structure. Both the person and the collective in which he lives and works are vitaly interested in ensuring that all society embodied in the state is strong and able to satisfy their needs; the state is interested in people being active and effective citizens, and in the labor collectives being firm cells of society.

But in practice, in daily life, immediate personal or collective interests can to some degree be opposed to nationwide interests. And, conversely, long-term general state interests can for a certain period fail to coincide with the current interests of the individual or the collective. The organization of management on the basis of the principle of democratic centralism is what is designed to ensure the most effective combination, rapprochement, and merging of the interests of the individual, the collective, and all society.

Centralism opens up the opportunity to coordinate the movement of all toward the common goal, while democracy makes it possible to use for the purpose the very rich diversity of local — both personal and collective — experience. Here is what V.I. Lenin wrote on the subject: "There is nothing more erroneous than confusing democratic centralism with bureaucracy and working by rote.... Centralism understood in the truly democratic sense presupposes the opportunity created by history for the first time, of the full and unimpeded development not only of local features but also of local enterprise and local initiative and a diversity of paths, methods, and means of advancing to the common goal." What totalitarianism, that is the suppression by the center (the state) of the interests, independence, and initiative, of the local areas, the "periphery," of ultimately, the individual, can there be, Mr (Kler), when the question is put like that?

Of course, the correlation of the two foundations of the principle under examination — democracy and centralism — depends on the level of society's economic and spiritual development, on specific historical conditions (in wartime, for instance, centralization is enhanced), on traditions of administration, and on errors of a subjectivist nature. But for all that the very idea of building the management of the national economy and society as a whole in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism remains for us, as has already been said, an unshakeable one. It is a case not of renouncing it but of ways and forms of improving the practice of its application. This is stated in the draft of the new edition of the party Program which the 27th CPSU Congress will adopt after the widespread discussion now under way.

How are we now seeking to enhance the effectiveness of centralized leadership? First, through a reallocation of rights and duties among general state organs of management and lower ranking echelons whereby the attention of the former will be focused increasingly on resolving the **strategic** tasks of economic and social development. Second, through the simplification of the structure of management of the national economy and the abolition of managerial echelons which duplicate one another and of various intermediate echelons. Third, through the creation of organs of management of large-scale national economic complexes and groups of interconnected and similar sectors, which will make it possible to break down departmental barriers and to enhance the prestige and fruitfulness of general state and national economic decisions.

But how then do matters stand with regard to democracy? you ask. The democratic principle is reinforced by the fact that the enhancement of the role of centralized management of the most important tendencies in economic and all social life takes place with the **simultaneous** expansion of the rights and economic autonomy of the main production link — the associations and enterprises — and the enhancement of their responsibility and interest in achieving good end results. Their role has been enhanced in planning their own economic activity and social development and the number of plan and report indicators approved in a centralized way "from above" has been reduced several times over. The work of the production collectives is being built to an increasing extent on the basis of what we usually call full autonomous financing, with the enhancement of so-called economic levers. This opens up considerable additoinal opportunities for the broader manifestation of the initiative of enterprise collectives and makes it possible to enlist the working masses more fully to the immediate process of managing the affairs of production and society as a whole. The legal basis for this has also been consolidated: 2 years ago the USSR law "On Labor Collectives and the Enhancement of Their Role in Managing Enterprises, Institutions, and Organizations" was adopted.

And so centralization is reinforced by the fact that the top echelons of economic mangement are gaining an increasingly great opportunity to focus on the main avenues and tasks of economic policy. Democracy in turn is reinforced by the fact that the masses and the collectives receive economic and organizational-legal guarantees against unnecessary interference in the affairs entrusted to them by society. That is how our present-day practice responds to the question of how the simultaneous and interconnected consolidation of **both** aspects of the principle of democratic centralism is proceeding.

Writer Warns Against Expanding Private Sphere

PM231410 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Dec 85
First Edition p 3

[Vasiliy Ardamtskiy "Writer's Notes" carried as part of feature entitled "The Ruble is the Measure of Labor" under the rubic "We Discuss the Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1986-1990 an in the Period Through the Year 2000": ""Under-the-Counter' Money"]

[Text] Every line of the pre-congress documents we are now studying is forward-looking and expresses the party's concern for the people and its desire to make their life richer and more meaningful. The documents note repeatedly that the prosperity of our state and of Soviet citizens will be ensured primarily through the honest labor of everyone. Any wealth is created only by man's labor — this is an ancient and correct truth.

Therefore we wage a persistent and uncompromising struggle against any parasitism, which produces people who have so-called "under-the-counter" [levyy] money. Their "labor" boils down to the ability — clever, it must be admitted! — to take bribes, make false exaggerated reports, or devise speculative deals. Matters have gone so far that in some places in our country homegrown "millionaires" have emerged. It is difficult to imagine anything more outrageous!

In Georgia, for example, enjoying a certain impunity for a while, the wheeler-dealers once briefly emerged overground. Furthermore, they flaunted their high living, contrasting it with the life of those who were unable to make money. Here is a tiny but typical detail: Taxi drivers in Tbilisi would not accept small change, insolently saying: "Leave yourself something to live on, pal." The ruble was no longer a measure of labor — only hundreds began to count. Citrus fruits, one of the republic's main agricultural products arduously and caringly cultivated by Georgian peasants, became the source of profits for all kinds of middlemen and speculators. This could no longer be tolerated, and Georgia's Communists declared a merciless struggle against profiteering [delyachestvo]...

While gathering background material for my novel *The Trial*, I attended many trials of wheeler-dealers on various scales. I recall the trial of a group of thieves and bribe-takers from Sochi. Before their exposure they all occupied various — sometimes important — positions, so the dock looked like the presidium of some important meeting. But they acted like petty criminals, pinned the blame on one another, and attempted to deny obvious facts. We say that punishment is inescapable. And this is not just talk: The ultimate punishment — the death penalty — is applied to people who make "under-the-counter" money on a particularly large scale. There is no fairer punishment for them, because their actions are nothing but an undermining of the socialist society's fundamental economic laws. Rogues on a smaller scale are also harshly punished, a persistent struggle is waged against thieves, and the party's program documents call for the unflagging continuation of this struggle. Our working people ardently welcome this.

Bribe-taking, when one man sells his conscience and another buys it, is the most disgusting of crimes. V.I. Lenin warned that where there are bribes there can be no policy. Indeed, you can construct a beautiful apartment block to the delight of the working people who will live in it, but just one apartment allocated in exchange for a bribe will tarnish this gift to honest people from the state.

The trials of bribe-takers have often revealed the offensive fact that someone has paid a bribe for something to which he was entitled by law, not knowing this, and the criminals cleverly took advantage of his ignorance. Hence the need for extensive propaganda of our society's legal principles. This is a matter for the press, radio, television, and of course all law enforcement workers.

And so we come to a question that has long perturbed me — the question of publicizing the punishment of all crimes. It is a pity that the daily rubric "From the Courtroom" has almost disappeared from newspaper pages. The features, articles, and even brief notes which were published under that rubric really had, in my view, a great educational effect: only publicity can confirm that punishment is inescapable...

Quite a few crimes are committed in the services sphere. Their main breeding ground there is the absence of monitoring. The services sphere affects us all in one way or another, and thus everything that occurs within it does so literally before our very eyes. Furthermore, the criminals often feather their own nests at our expense.

Sometimes you hear it said: "Untie the hands of private initiative, and the services sphere will become a paradise." The economic and social illiteracy of the authors of this "idea" is amazing: Quite recently, in the course of a meeting with readers, I happened to hear such a proposal from a young man, an engineer as it turned out. His specific proposal was this: Hand over a small cafe to a family, which would create a homey and cozy atmosphere, and people would simply flock there. I told the engineer to immediately analyze the economic essence of such a family cafe, and we started discussing together where the family would obtain its products, and specifically coffee, milk, butter, flour, and other items. It transpired that the engineer relied on the state alone for all this. Incidentally, the engineer saw himself personally as the coffee shop administrator, but he intended to earn there more than he now does. He had also calculated an approximate wage for his mother and sister. But when we started examining, to laughter from the audience, who would pay for the family wages, the engineer was forced to answer: "the customers." I think this episode reveals something very serious: the need to organize active public mon-

itoring of the work of enterprises in the services sphere. Indeed, if we all know what needs to be done in order to, for example, improve the work of a cafe or workshop, why do we sit back? Why do we keep silent? Why is there such a lack of confidence in our social strength?..

The Draft Basic Guidelines read: "People's control must create a reliable barrier to any breaches of state discipline, economic mismanagement, and any attempts to acquire unearned income." Yes, we have people's control committees, commissions, and stations which are struggling actively — and must do so even more actively — against all sorts of dodgers, wheeler-dealers, or simply thieves. But I would interpret this term — "people's control" — more broadly. It means control by the whole people, control by every honest Soviet person who wants to ensure that the "plans of plenty" materialize and become reality, for whom labor is measured by the honestly earned ruble, and for whom "easy money" is alien simply because it is easy.

Yeskov Article Recalls 14th Party Congress

PM221424 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Dec 85
First Edition p 2

[Doctor of Historical Sciences Professor G. Yeskov article: "Along the Path of Industrialization. On the 60th Anniversary of the 14th VKP(B) Congress"; passages published in italic light are omitted from second edition version of article]

[Text] The strategy of accelerating the USSR's socioeconomic development presented by the CSPU on the eve of its 27th congress presupposes the careful preservation and creative utilization of everything valuable and generally applicable that has been accumulated at the preceding stages of struggle and creation. The profound interpretation of social experience and of the instructive lessons of the past is a necessary condition for boosting the Communist Party's leading role in Soviet society and for the continuity of its theoretical and political guidelines.

An outstanding role in the history of the country's socialist rebirth was played by the 14th VKP(B) [All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks)] Congress, held 18-31 December 1925. That was the time when the country emerged at the frontiers of crucial new stage — the transition from restoration to reconstruction of the national economy on the basis of industrialization.

Truly titanic efforts had to be made by the party and the working masses in order not only to overcome the most severe dislocation but also to create the preconditions for fundamental social changes under conditions of hostile capitalist encirclement, economic backwardness, an exacerbation of the class struggle, and activation of opportunist elements. Despite all the difficulties and shortcomings, confidence that the objectives set by the party would be attained was growing among the people's masses and, as S.M. Kirov said figuratively, all the dormant energy of our great country was awakening.

Relying on the support of the working class, the party dealt a crushing blow to the capitulationist concept of the Trotskyites and Zinovyevites, who were sowing doubts as to the possibility of the victory of socialism in the USSR without the European proletariat's state support, in the light of the country's technical, economic, and cultural backwardness.

The 14th Party Congress confirmed yet again the Bolshevik vanguard's unbending determination to implement Lenin's general line for the building of socialism. The congress made an innovative contribution to the creative development of theory, determined the moment for the country's transition to fundamental reconstruction of the national economy, and elaborated a plan for the creation of a large-scale machine industry, which, according to V.I. Lenin's definition, is "the only possible economic foundation of socialism" (*Complete Collected Works*, vol 44, p 50). *Taking into account the objective conditions and the domestic and international situation, the congress concretized the main directions of the party's economic policy for the entire transitional period and revealed the essence, methods, and sources of the acquisition of accumulations for socialist industrialization.*

The party's strategic line envisaged the systematic restructuring of the economy on the basis of the preferential development of the priority sectors — heavy industry, and in particular machine building, which is its core. It was decided to organize economic building in such a way as "to ensure that the USSR is transformed from a country importing machines and equipment into a country producing machines and equipment, and thus to ensure that, in the conditions of capitalist encirclement, the USSR can certainly not be turned into an economic appendage of the world capitalist economy." The congress rejected the capitulationist line of the so-called "new opposition" aimed at preserving the country's mainly agrarian nature.

It was only along the path of industrialization, of advanced equipment and technology, that the country could overcome the age-old backwardness, make a breakthrough along the entire front of scientific, technical, social, and cultural progress, and create the defense potential necessary to protect the gains of the revolution. But the congress directive concerning the gaining of economic independence by the USSR was not an end in itself for the party or a display of "national narrow-mindedness," as the factionalists claimed. It was pointed out at the congress that, in the future socialist community the party would follow the line of effecting an economic rapprochement between the countries in which the revolution had been victorious. *Under the new circumstances, the Central Committee report to the congress noted, "we will move on from our policy of transforming our country into an independent economic unit to a policy of bringing our country into the common stream of socialist development."*

The congress oriented the party and the Soviet people toward solving the tasks of industrialization within the shortest possible time by means of internal accumulations, a policy of strictest thrift, and exertion of all efforts and resources. The party, soviet, and public organizations were instructed to develop in every way the living creativity of the masses and to turn industrialization into the cause of the whole people. At the same time, the party proceeded from the actual potential and the existing contradictions and difficulties and did not allow voluntarism or jumping the gun in planning of the pace of heavy industry's development. *"Paramount attention must be given," the congress resolution noted, "to the task of ensuring in every way the victory of socialist economic forms over private capital, the strengthening*

of the monopoly of foreign trade, the growth of socialist state industry, and the bringing — under its leadership and with the help of the cooperative movement — of increasingly large masses of peasant farms into the mainstream of socialist building."

The political course outlined by the party showed its ability to comprehensively analyze the correlation and disposition of class forces inside the country and in the international arena and to combine the theory of scientific socialism with the practice of the people's masses. *In the course of the congress' work the arsenal of the communist and workers movement was augmented with valuable generalizations and conclusions concerning ways to strengthen the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat — the main instrument for the creation and defense of the new society.*

The congress' conclusions on the need to enhance the party's leading role in the course of the building of socialism and to improve the political system of society, conclusions which have been tested by accumulated experience, are of abiding value. Directives aimed, as the congress documents noted, at "strengthening **the party** [printed in boldface] and intensifying its leading role in all spheres of our creative work" were elaborated. The same objective was pursued by the changes made to the party statutes by the congress. Their essence was to consolidate the line of improving the qualitative composition and developing the activeness of Communists, expanding intraparty democracy, boosting the militancy of all party links, and ensuring the ideological and organizational unity of the bolshevik ranks.

The congress adopted a resolution changing the name of the RKP(B) [Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks)] to the VKP(B). This new name reflected a significant event in the life of the Soviet brother-peoples — the formation of the USSR — and emphasized one of the characteristic features of the Leninist party, multinational in its composition and profoundly internationalist in its ideology, policy, organizational structure, and principles of activity.

The 14th VKP(B) Congress was an example of the party's loyalty to the creative spirit and principles of Marxism-Leninism, the traditions of bolshevism, and the scientific consideration of the laws governing the formation of the new society. The party's collective thought coped successfully with elaborating the strategy for the country's advance to socialism and for the USSR's transformation into the invincible outpost of the new world. From the vantage point of the eighties one can see particularly clearly the grandeur and significance of this event which had such a powerful effect on the entire process of implementing the strategic goal set by the second party program — the building of socialism.

By the end of the second 5-year plan our country had basically completed the reconstruction of the national economy. Within an unprecedentedly short time, equivalent to hundreds of years for some peoples and states, the Soviet Union was transformed into a mighty industrial power and gained technical and economic independence.

Now the Soviet Union has scaled historic new heights of the building of communism thanks to our people's persistent labor and to major successes in the economy, the social and political spheres, and in science and culture. On the basis of profound analysis of the leading trends in domestic and international life, the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum determined the party's strategic course of accelerating the country's development and of qualitatively transforming all aspects of society's life. But even in the conditions of the new technical reconstruction of the national economy, Lenin's directive concerning the fundamental role of large-scale machine industry in attaining the country's constant social progress, the directive which formed the foundation of the 14th VKP(B) Congress decisions 60 years ago, still remains topical. The task of transforming the USSR's economy into the best and most powerful in the world, the draft new edition of the CPSU Program notes, demands the further development of heavy industry, the foundation of the country's economic might.

The Soviet people look to the future with optimism at the start of the 12th 5-Year Plan. The glorious path of struggles and victories that has been traveled has convinced the Soviet people that the party is indeed the force capable of mobilizing the people's energy for the common cause of communist creation.

Deputy Premier Marchuk Attends Certification Body

PM231057 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Plenum of the USSR Higher Certification Commission"]

[Text] A plenum of the USSR Council of Ministers Higher Certification Commission held 20 December in Moscow examined the results of the work done by the USSR Higher Certification Commission in 1985 and the tasks of the organs certification scientific and science teaching cadres for 1986.

The plenum noted that the activity of the specialist councils — the basic link in the certification system — for the forthcoming period is based on the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) Plenums and other party decisions about the problems of speeding up the country's socioeconomic development and also on the creation and elaboration of new, long-term directions in the sphere of the social, natural, and technical sciences.

The plenum instructed the specialist councils to ensure preferential development in exploratory and fundamental research and to strive to realize scientific ideas in the national economy and other spheres of social life.

Attention was drawn to the necessity of improving control over the introduction of dissertation research results.

G. I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, took part in the plenum's work.

PRAVDA Cartoon Features CPSU Leader Gorbachev

PM201253 [Editorial Report] Moscow *PRAVDA* in Russian 20 December First Edition carries on page five a 3.5 x 4.5-inch cartoon showing a giant balance standing atop a doric column with a globe at the fulcrum. The two pans of the balance each contain six missiles, with the warheads protruding diagonally. The left pan is marked "U.S.A", the right "USSR". A top-hatted, pin-striped old man labeled "military-industrial complex" is pictured climbing a dollar-shaped step ladder to reach the "U.S." pan while a crouching figure in military uniform hands him a (relatively) huge black bag, or possibly a weight of some kind, marked "SDI". Standing under the "USSR" pan watching this procedure is a mature, rugged-looking male figure in builder's hard hat, white rollneck sweater, and bib-style dark overall with a hammer and sickle motif on the chest. The figure is raising his right hand to shoulder height and extending the index finger toward the "U.S." pan as if counting.

The facial features may be said to recall those of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev.

The V. Fomichev cartoon is accompanied by the following "verses" attributed to Nik. Entelis:

"We are following the dangerous plans closely — we won't allow 'strategists' to upset the balance [ravnovesiye]."

TRUD Reports AUCCTU Plenum Proceedings

PM230905 Moscow TRUD in Russian 19 Dec 85 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on the AUCCTU Plenum"]

[Excerpts] The ninth AUCCTU Plenum was held in Moscow yesterday.

The plenum examined the question "On the Work of Trade Union Organizations in Ensuring a Fitting Greeting to the 27th CPSU Congress and Mobilizing Labor Collectives To Successfully Fulfill the Plan for the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1986 in the Light of the CPSU Cetnral Committee October (1985) Plenum's Decisions."

The plenum was addressed by AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev.

The AUCCTU plenum noted with profound satisfaction that the precongress documents approved by the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum and submitted for nationwide discussion are being examined and discussed with fervent interest by trade union organizations and all labor collectives.

Expressing the opinion of millions of working people and trade union members, the AUCCTU plenum participants approved the Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through 2000.

The AUCCTU plenum adopted a resolution which committed trade union councils and committees, based on the tasks for 1986, to begin working in conjunction with economic organs on the adoption of counterplans and socialist pledges by all labor collectives and on the development of competition for a fitting greeting to the 27th CPSU Congress and the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the year's plan targets and to direct the efforts of competitors and the organizational work of trade unions toward the all-around intensification of production, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the increasing of labor productivity and the improvement of output quality, the attainment of steady agricultural production growth, the saving of material and energy resources, the unconditional fulfillment of supplies according to contract, and the search for extra potential for increasing theproduction of consumer goods and services.

The report "On the 1986 USSR Trade Union Budget and the 1986 State Social Insurance Budget" was delivered by AUCCTU Secretary V.P. Provotorov.

The coreports on this question were delivered by S.F. Milevskiy, chairman of the AUCCTU Budget Commission, and G.I. Tsaregorodtsev, chairman of the AUCCTU Social Insurance and Health Protection Commission.

The plenum approved the 1986 USSR trade union budget and ratified the 1986 state social insurance budget.

Organizational questions were examined. The plenum elected L.D. Kazakov secretary of the AUCCTU and member of the AUCCTU Presidium.

The plenum relieved A.V. Viktorov of his duties as secretary of the AUCCTU and member of the AUCCTU Presidium on his retirement.

A decision was taken to relieve N.I. Kovalev and I.A. Lanshin of their duties as members of the AUCCTU Presidium on their retirement.

Yu.I. Ryzhkov, chief of a sector of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department, and leaders of a number of ministries and departments took part in the plenum's work.

RSFSR Deputy Premier Lykova Retires

PM231612 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 24 Dec 85 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "In the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Comrade Lidiya Pavlovna Lykova from the duties of deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers in connection with her retirement on pension.

Kalmyk CPSU Obkom Elects New First Secretary

PM231011 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Dec 85
First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "CPSU Obkom Plenum"]

[Text] Elista, 20 Dec — A Kalmyk CPSU Obkom Plenum held today discussed an organizational question. The plenum relieved V.I. Nikulin of his duties as party obkom first secretary in connection with his retirement on health grounds.

V.A. Zakharov, former inspector of the CPSU Central Committee, was elected first secretary of the Kalmyk Party Obkom.

Taking part in the plenum's work was K.N. Mogilnichenko, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department.

Tatar Obkom Secretary Replies to PRAVDA Criticism

PM181619 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Dec 85
First Edition p 2

[Tatar CPSU Obkom Secretary A. Bulatov report: "Half-Hearted Publicity"]

[Text] The Tatar CPSU Obkom reports that the article under the above title published in *PRAVDA* on 20 August has been examined at a session of the party obkom Bureau. The criticism was acknowledged to be correct.

The bureau pointed to incorrect action on the part of party obkom Second Secretary V. Dergunov who, when taking part in the work of a city party conference, did not fully apprise delegates of the reason for the dismissal of S. Gabdullin from his duties as party gorkom first secretary, which generated various rumors and gossip. The bureau drew the attention of secretaries and chiefs of party obkom sections to the necessity of ensuring that similar incidents are not repeated in future.

The bureau instructed CPSU obkom sections and party gorkoms and raykoms, in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) Plenums, to improve the work of selecting, placing, and training cadres and to seek the promotion to responsible party, soviet, and economic work of politically mature, promising, competent, and highly moral workers who are devoted to the party cause and possessed of organizational skills and the ability to motivate Communists and all working people. With a view to improving the standard of organization and discipline of leading cadres the CPSU Obkom Bureau has demanded that party commitees make more extensive use of criticism, self-criticism, and Communists' reports to Communists and labor collectives, resolutely combat abuses and breaches of the standards of party life, and provide a principled party assessment of every such case while ensuring broad publicity.

The *PRAVDA* article has also been discussed at a conference of party gorkom and raykom first secretaries and the republic aktiv.

Party Members Discuss Changes to CPSU Rules

[Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1600 GMT on 19 December 1985 broadcasts a 45-minute program entitled "Workers Discuss Proposed Changes to CPSU Rules," presented by G. Pryakhin.

Pryakhin reports about a session at the Kiev Bolshevik works, where party activists are discussing labor discipline and party rules. The meeting is chaired by Vladimir Alekseyevich Vlasov, deputy chairman of the Party Control Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine.

In his introduction, Pryakhin pays tribute to party members who gave their lives in the Great Patriotic War. In peacetime, too, a party card is not a shield; on the contrary, party membership means that one is always in the thick of things. This, he says, is the keynote of the whole program.

In the last week or so, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine has received something like 27,000 suggestions for improving the party rules. Many of the speakers suggest ways in which discipline might be tightened. They propose minor adjustments to administrative procedures to make them more rigorous. Tribute is paid to the traditions and achievements of the works.

A member who was expelled from the party in May 1984 for financial abuses applies for reinstatement. He says the offense was not premeditated. In the year that has elapsed since his downfall, he has "analyzed the whole of his life" and come to the conclusion that he can't bear to be outside the party. Nevertheless, his application is refused.

Pryakhin explains that under the old rules, if a member or candidate member fails, without valid excuse, to pay his dues for 3 months, "his position is subject to discussion in the primary party organization;" a speaker suggests shortening this period. A different speaker notes that a party meeting has a quorum if at least half the members are present; he suggests that the minimum attendance should be two-thirds. Another speaker suggests that the age at which a Komsomol member may be admitted to the party be raised from 23 under the old rules, or 25 under the new draft Statutes, to 28.

An official of the Ukrainian Ministry of Industrial Construction, which carries our R2.4 billion worth of construction and assembly work, admits that at the beginning of the 5-year plan there were shortcomings in the ministry's production base. A commission of the Central Committee of the party "examined its failures;" the speaker, who was first deputy minister at the time, took responsibility, and "suffered a certain party penalty;" though this was unpleasant to him personally, it marked an important turning point, and the positive results are still being felt.

Pryakhin says the new draft Statutes propose that secretaries of primary party organizations should be elected for a term of 2 to 3 years, instead of for 1 year as at present. There is lively discussion both for and against.

Comrade (?Nesteruk), who was expelled from the Ukrainian

Communist Party in August of this year for "insincerity to party comrades, infringement of the requirements of the CPSU Statutesand of the law on labor collectives, appeals successfully against an earlier rejection of his appeal, and is reinstated. He had failed to disclose, when elected secretary of the party organization at the tractor works where he was employed, that he had previously been reprimanded twice. One of his offenses was a refusal to obey an order from a team leader. Details of mitigating circumstances are read. The leader, eyes downcast, admits his mistakes and says he will try to do better in the future. The meeting concludes that there were insufficient grounds for expulsion, but he is reprimanded.

Pryakhin says that all the decisions at this meeting were unanimous. That is the case as a rule, but not always. In any case, they are not final, but subject to review at a higher level.

PRAVDA Carries Obituary of Vitebsk Secretary

PM231439 [Editorial report] Moscow *PRAVDA* in Russian 22 December 1985 carries on page 3 a 400-word obituary of Vitebsk Obkom First Secretary Sergey Terentyevich Kabyak, signed by the following:

"M.S. Gorbachev, A.A. Gromyko, Ye.K. Ligachev, N.I. Ryzhkov, V.I. Dolgikh, N.V. Talyzin, M.V. Zimyanin, V.P. Nikonov, N.N. Slyunkov, G.P. Razumovskiy, T.N. Mente shashvili, G.G. Bartoshevich, V.G. Baluyev, V.I. Borvikov, N.I. Dementey, Yu.B. Kolokolov, A.T. Kuzmin, M.I. Lagir, V.A. Lepeshkin, A.A. Malofeyev, V.A. Mikulich, N.N. Polozov, I.Ye. Polyakov, G.S. Tarazevich, Yu.M. Khusainov, I.F. Yakushev, V.M. Shuralev, L.G. Kletskov, A.S. Kamay, V.S. Leonov, Ye.Ye. Sokolov, Ye.I. Radetskiy, V.P. Kulakov."

Lithuanian Emigrees Linked to Nazism

LD171841 Vilnius in Lithuanian to North America 0100 GMT 14 Dec 85

["Notes" by journalist Jonas Lukosevicius: "In the Name of Human Rights"]

[Text] Human Rights Day was marked in the world recently. It was marked in different ways. In many parts of the world the concept of human rights sounds like a sharp irony which has nothing in common with reality. The Republic of South Africa can be mentioned as a classical example here. It is a country in which not only elementary human rights are violated but blood is shed every day.

As is known, the words "human rights" often come from the West, above all, from the United States. This has been happening for many decades and political observers have noted an indisputable phenomenon during these decades: the worse the situation in the country the louder they speak of human rights. This happened in the United States, for example, during Carter's presidency when it was essential for the world and for the Americans to forget the Vietnam war as quickly as possible.

There was much talk about human rights before the meeting of the Soviet and U.S. leaders in Geneva. This was done not because Western propaganda was interested in human rights. If that had been the case it would have been sufficient for the propagandists to look in their own backyard. No, this was done in order to harm the spirit of the summit meeting.

It is characteristic that in this case reactionary emigree organizations were especially active, such as the American Lithuanian Council and VLIKAS [Lithuanian Liberation Committee]. Judging from reports by Western broadcasting stations, above all the Voice of America, this campaign is continuing. Letters are being sent to Washington hypocritically describing the difficult predicament of the Lithuanian people and the violation of their rights. Such statements are now new and we all know well who is behind them.

However, in this campaign by reactionaries we cannot but pay attention to its organizers. People who feel deep hatred for democracy, humanity, and justice speak of human rights. Here is a concrete and characteristic example: As is known, a special investigative office of the Department of Justice has been operating in the United States for years. Its aim is to take an interest in the past of Nazi collaborators and war criminals residing in the United States. Corresponding offices have also started operating in Canada.

Their work provokes great anger and anxiety among immigrant reactionaries, including Lithuanian ones. They endeavor to discredit the work of these offices, coalitions aimed at them are being organized and the right-wing immigrant press is full of articles defending Nazi war criminals. One of these newspapers, the Catholic *DRAUGAS* published in Chicago, has stated: The problem withspecial investigative offices is that they insult human rights for which there is so much struggle in the whole world.

You will agree, this is mockery at the victims of Nazism. This reactionary newspaper regards as an insult to human rights the fact that the past of war criminals is being investigated. This demonstrates better than anything else how reaction understands human rights.

I do not know whether you have seen in the same newspaper, *DRAUGAS*, an interview with the California extremist Mazeika. I have noted some sentences from :hat interview. They are very eloquent. Mazeika, an American of Lithuanian origin who is a professional anti-Sovietist, was among those who organized active provocations against the participation of Soviet sportsmen in the Los Angeles Olympic Games. Now he has joined in the defense of war criminals. Basically, this is natural because Mazeika and his colleagues thrive on such actions. He stated:

Having started our fight for truth we must understand that without minimum funds we will have to capitulate. Anyone who feels Lithuanian cannot escape from this moral duty. Each better-off family should donate $500 to $1,000. Thus all donors will take a direct part in the action. The type of action is obvious: the saving of war criminals responsible for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of people. This is called by the reactionaries the struggle for human rights. I think that is the best demonstration of the nature of these reactionaries.

Muratalin Appointed Naryn Obkom First Secretary
LD231440 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1400 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] A plenum of the Naryn Oblast Committee of the Kirghiz Communist Party was held today. It examined an organizational matter. The plenum released Comrade Sydykov from his duties as first secretary of the Naryn Party Obkom in connection with his retirement on pension. Comrade Muratalin was elected first secretary of the Naryn Obkom of the Kirghiz Communist Party. He previously worked as a department chief in the Central Committee of the Kirghiz Communist Party.

Duysheyev Elected Talas Obkom First Secretary
LD231445 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1400 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] A plenum of the Talas Oblast Committee of the Kirghiz Communist Party was held today. It examined an organizational matter. The plenum released Comrade Abdrayev from his duties as first secretary of the Talas Party Obkom in connection with his transfer to another job. Comrade Duysheyev was elected first secretary of the Talas Obkom of Kirghiz Communist Party. He previously worked as first secretary of the Issyk-Kul Rayon Committee of the Kirghiz Communist Party. Comrade Masaliyev, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Kirghiz Communist Party, took part in the work of the plenum.

Niyazov Appointed Turkmen Party First Secretary
LD210923 Moscow Television Service in Russian
0900 GMT 21 Dec 85

[Text] A Turkmenistan CP Central Committee Plenum held today examined an organizational question. The plenum released Comrade Gapurov from his duties as first secretary of the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee in connection with his retirement on pension. Comrade Niyazov, who was chairman of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers, was elected first secretary of the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee. Comrade Razumovskiy, chief of the Organizational Party Work Department of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the work of the plenum.

Tashkent Reports Uzbek Party Bureau Meeting
GF191743 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek
1300 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Text] In its regular meeting, the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau discussed the work carried out by the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Light Industry to increase the number and variety and upgrade the quality of the merchandise it manufactures for children. The bureau drew the attention of the collegium of the Ministry of Light Industry and Comrade Kurbanov, minister of light industry, to the serious deficiencies in the work carried out to meet the people's demand for merchandise required by children.

The trade factories are not meeting the demand for winter and summer clothes, warm (?dresses), and knitted and other products. The orders placed by trade factories are being filled 60 to 80 percent. Apart from this, production forces in various factories specializing in the manufacture of merchandise for children are being used inconsistently. Samples of [words indistinct] and dresses are being prepared on the basis of [word indistinct].

The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee and the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers have asked the Ministry of Light Industry to take the required measures to remove deficiencies. According to the decisions adopted by the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and those of the subsequent plenums held by the CPSU Central Committee, and as called for by the complex program to develop the consumer goods production field and the services domain from 1986 to the year 2000, the production of high quality merchandise for children must be increased by 1.6 percent. The quality of the merchandise must be upgraded and its varieties increased.

The collegium of the ministry must always maintain its attention on matters related to the selection, appointement, and training of leading cadres, engineers and technicians, (?semi-skilled) experts, and general workers, and to the creation of normal work and living conditions for hardworking toilers. The ministry's primary party organizations were advised to increase the responsibility of the Communists and consolidate sincere control over realizing the decisions of the leading organs, including those of their own, with a view toward having tasks concerning the production of merchandise for children realized. The party committees were assigned the task of consolidating their demands on the party organizations of the Ministry of Light Industry for the production of high quality merchandise for children.

At the meeting the situation of the work carried out by the organizations of the Uzbek SSR Voluntary Society for the Promotion of the Army, Aviation, and Navy [DOSAAF] and the question of improving the work were discussed. The decision adopted by the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee and the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers recommended that the Central Committee of the Voluntary Society for the Promotion of the Army, Aviation, and Navy, the local party and soviet organs, the trade union and Komsomol organizations, and the ministries and administrations realize concrete measures designed to upgrade the work for defense and improve the training of the people and youth to defend the socialist homeland. Significant attention must always be attached to teaching the basics of military work to boys and girls, (?providing) them with the required military and technical equipment, [words indistinct], and preparing the young men to serve in the Armed Forces.

The bureau discussed an article published in the newspaper, *LITERATURNAYA*, on 18 December. The argument, put forward by the article to the effect that socialist law had been grossly violated in the case of Dilmuradov, a teacher in the Polytechnical Institute in Karshi, was studied in detail. His complaints concerning the neglect and deficiencies of various leading cadres related to Kashka Darya Oblast's economic and social life were considered unfounded on many occasions. As a result, he was held for criminal accounting. The bureau removed Atakulov, former chairman of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Party Commission, and his deputy from the ranks of the Com-

munist Party as a consequence of the dishonest presentation of Dilmuradov's case to the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee for debate and the lack of principled assessment of the [words indistinct] of the cast. (Votov), who had allowed Dilmuradov to be held for criminal accounting while he was the first deputy of the republic's procurator, was evicted from the party. The Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was advised to discuss the question of removing (Votov) from the post of deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. As for Burikhodzhayev, the former procurator of the Uzbek SSR, he was punished with a written reprimand on the condition that [words indistinct]. He was also removed from his post as the director of the day section of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers Administration of Affairs Department.

The bureau considered removing Sharaf Ubadillayev from the Tashkent City Party Committee and handing him a written reprimand for breaching the rules of journalism for his lack of principle in the "Black Heart" [Kara Yurek] article he wrote in the newspaper, *SOVIET UZBEKISTONI*. Meanwhile, the bureau noted that Alibayev, a former official of the Uzbek SSR's Office of the Procurator who handled the important work of the office and who (?processed) the criminal case concerning Dilmuradov, had been placed under arrest for criminal accounting on the serious crime he had committed. Principled assessments were also made in connection with other officials who have failed to exercise the required control and who have tackled Dilmuradov's case in a bureaucratic way. The Tashkent and Kashka Darya Oblast Party Committees, the Tashkent City Party Committee, and office of the Uzbek SSR Procurator, the [words indistinct], and the Ministry of (?Internal Affairs), were advised to discuss matters related to the question of having those who are responsible for the breach of the laws to account to the party and the civil service system.

The bureau drew the attention of the party committees and the organs assigned to safeguard the interests of the people to the need for complete adherence to Leninist norms and socialist laws and to the requirement of [word indistinct] and honest approach to the discussion of the rights, wishes, and complaints of the workers. It is necessary to make a principled assessment of people who disrupt criticism and [words indistinct]. The editorial offices of newspapers and journals were recommended to head the principles of party press rules and those of journalism and publish deep and [word indistinct] materials which contribute toward the training of workers in the communist spirit and consolidate the Soviet way of life.

The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau also adopted decisions concerning matters related to the republic's social and economic development and to the organizational and political work of the party organizations.

Uzbek Cp Bureau Meets on Construction Tasks
GF231540 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek
1700 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Summary from poor reception] "The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau has discussed the results of the practice of constructing objects without plans and the illegal use of work, resources, material and technical equipment, and funds for that purpose. The decision adopted in that regard noted that the leaders of various factories and organizations were harming the construction of dwellings and buildings for social, cultural, and livelihood services by useless [word indistinct] in the construction of dormitories, calculation centers, [word indistinct], and official buildings.

"Valuable materials are being used for all this. It has been discovered that plan discipline is being grossly disrupted in Samarkand. A number of official buildings are being wrongly used in Samarkand. Plans for constructing dwellings and other objects are being constantly impaired.

"Serious deficiencies have been allowed in that regard in Bukhara and Surkhan-Darya Oblasts, the other oblasts, and in the Kara-Kalpak ASSR. On many occasions the leaders of ministries and administrations have not drawn the right conclusions from recommendations that the buildings used by calculation centers and planning institutes should not be allowed to house other offices.

"The leaders of the State Cooperative Association for Construction on Collective Farms, and Ashurov, the chairman of that organization, have preferred to act irresponsibly in the construction of the building for the inter-farms institute. They have allowed great (?mistakes) in work. [sentence indistinct] The cost of the building exceeded the plan stipulation by R440,000. Meanwhile, plan discipline has also been disrupted in the construction of the buildings of the [title indistinct] and other objects in Tashkent City.

"The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau issued a reprimand to Comrade Azimov, the director of the republic branch of the USSR Construction Bank [USSR Kurulus Banki], and to Comrade Yakubov, the director of the republic branch of the USSR State Bank for failing to (?exert control over the realization of the plan stipulations) and to take the required effective financial measures against factories and organizations which engage in illegal work. Due to his failure in heeding party decisions concerning the protection of state funds and due to disrupting plan discipline, Comrade Ashurov, chairman of the State Cooperative Association for Construction on Collective Farms, was (?deprived of his party membership card) and removed from his post. Comrade Khaydarova, chairman of the Uzbek SSR State Committee for Construction Affairs [name and title as heard], and Comrade Igamberdyyev, chairman of the Uzbek SSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, were given individual admonitions for allowing deficiencies.

"The party committees and the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers were recommended to oblige officials who allow difficulties and lack of control in construction to account for and to resolve problems related to the question of wisely using buildings which have been constructed in a way that disrupts established plans.

"The bureau assigned the oblast, city, and rayon party committees the task of increasing the responsibilities of leading cadres for realizing all recommendations aimed at preventing unplanned construction and illegal use of work and financial resources

and material and technical equipment for that purpose. It is necessary to demand full responsibility from each and every leader in achieving the timely commissioning of production forces, dwellings, after-school training and medical establishments, and other social, cultural, and livelihood services objects and in adherence to party and state discipline and the principles of social justice."

PRAVDA Reports Contents of KOMMUNIST Issue

PM230925 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Dec 85
First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Latest Issue of Journal"]

[Text] The 18th issue of *KOMMUNIST* — the CPSU Central Committee theoretical and political journal — has been published.

It publishes a new document by Friedrich Engels and an editorial article entitled "Responsibility for the Fate of the World."

It prints the speech by M.S. Gorbachev on the occasion of the annual meeting of the U.S.-Soviet Trade and Economic Council on 10 December 1985.

The rubric "Approaching the 27th Party Congress — We discuss the CPSU Central Committee Drafts" comprises an article by V. Kulikov entitled "The General Communist Principles of Socialism and the Party's Economic Strategy," an article by M. Rutkevich entitled "On Developing Soviet Society toward a Classless Structure," an article by N. Tyurin "Meeting Present Demands", and two selections of suggestions and comments on the new edition of the CPSU Program and changes in the CPSU Statutes.

The journal publishes a review by Yu. Molchanov and V. Nekrasov entitled "The Year 1985," an article by John Pittmann, member of the Communist Party USA Politburo, entitled "The Defeat of Fascism and World Development," an article by Athos Fava, secretary general of the Communist Party of Argentina, entitled "Argentine Communists in the Struggle for Democracy," an article by G. Uranov entitled "Defending and Strengthening the Effectiveness of UNESCO's Role," and also critical bibliographical and other items.

Senior Management Link Courses Held

PM181547 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 18 Dec 85 p 3

[Tass report: "Cadre Training"]

[Text] The Institute for Raising the Qualifications of Leaders in the Higher Link of State Administration of the USSR Council of Ministers Academy of the National Economy is holding courses to raise the qualificatons of leading economic cadres in the heavy industry sectors, the fuel and energy and construction complexes, the central economic organs, material and technical supply, and conservation subunits in ministries and departments.

Deputy ministers and heads of department, collegium members, chiefs of main administrations, and leaders of major scientific and production associations, enterprises, and organizations have studied in accordance with a special program current issues of CPSU economic strategy and economic practice, the perfection of planning and management, and the improvement of the style and methods of economic management in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the April and October (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenums, and the conference in the CPSU Central Committee on questions of speeding up scientific and technical progress.

The issues of intensifying the national economy and increasing its efficiency, and the sources and factors of speeding up the country's economic and social development, retooling production, reorganizing structural and investment policies, intensifying the policy of thrift, and making fuller use in economic practice of organizational, economic, and social reserves for increasing labor productivity, reducing prime costs, and improving the quality of manufactured products were examined during the instruction course.

Particular attention in the instruction process was devoted to thoroughly studying the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program, the changes in the party Statutes, and the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and Through the Year 2000, as well as the means and methods of realizing the party's economic and social policy, and also to exchanging experience in implementation of the USSR Food and Energy Programs.

The students were addressed by: Academician G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, USSR Ministers B.V. Balmont, P.F. Lomako, V.A. Dinkov, V.S. Chernomyrdin, and Ye.A. Kozlovskiy, USSR Deputy Ministers and Heads of Department V.V. Naydenov, I.I. Ishchenko, and V.G. Sokolovskiy, CEMA Secretary V.V. Sychev, Academicians of the USSR Academy of Sciences Ye.M. Sergeyev, V.A. Kirillin, and N.P. Fedorenko, Corresponding Members of the USSR Academy of Sciences P.G. Bunish, N.P. Laverov, B.F. Lomov, and M.N. Rutkevich, General Directors of science and production associations G.I. Grigorashchenko and L.N. Loginov, and professors and lecturers of the academy.

Robots Installed in Electrical Engineering Firm

LD231205 Moscow TASS in English 1115 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] Leningrad, December 23 TASS — "Both the plant and I benefited when my working place was reduced," Maya Fedotovskaya, a press operator at the Vef electrical Engineering Amalgamation, told the trade union commission. The commission looked into the fate of its 5,000 employees whose working places were liquidated over the past five years after robots and manipulators took over from them such operations as pressing, welding and assembling. However, people were not laid off. The majority opted to stay at the Vef, one of the USSR's largest manufacturers of transistor radios, telegraph and telephone stations, but in other capacity.

"My former work, attending the large straightening press, was not an easy one," Maya Fedotovskaya continued. "It involved a lot of manual operations. Before our shop started to be retooled I was offered to retrain as an operator of the automatic module. Now I produce three times more the same parts due to a pre-programmed mechanism. My wage rose by one fifth and work became easier and more interesting."

"The administration and the trade union offered all 5,000 workers released as a result of the retooling drive to choose between being retrained as operators of automatic equipment or shifting to new shops of the growing plant," Gunar Goldmanis, head of the trade union of the amalgamation said. "Mind you, three to six months of retraining course were free of charge and the average monthly wage was retained. Those who did not like the choice were offered to get new jobs in other factories in the republic, through our mediation,. The latter offer was accepted by 350 people."

Sitnikov Outlines Irkutsk Development Plans

LD232007 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] A decision has been adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on the all-round development of productive forces of Irkutsk Oblast. At the request of this program, Vasiliy Ivanovich Sitnikov, first secretary of the Irkutsk Obkom, comments on the decision:

Disproportions in the development of several industries have come about in the oblast in the last 5-year plan. An unequal distribution of natural resources on the oblast's territory, of population and even of our production and scientific-technical potential, demanded that we work out a differentiated approach to the development of productive forces of the oblast's rayons.

According to the new decision, in the northern rayons of the oblast it is proposed to complete the formation of the Bratsk-Ust Ilimsk territorial production complex, on the basis of creating a single production and social infrastructure for the all-round building of towns. It is planned to begin preparation and formation of the Upper Lena territorial production complex. In the oblast's southern rayons, work on the Angara-Usolye-Ziminskiy chemical and petrochemical complex will be continued at a rapid rate, by a more rational use of raw material and power resources.

Development of the fuel and power engineering complex at a fast tempo is envisaged, by using new deposits of gas and oil of the (Nepskiy Svod), and by the growth of coal extraction in the tulunskiy and Ust-Ilimskiy rayons.

The all-round use of timber resources will significantly increase by completing the setting up of waste-free production at the Bratsk and Ust-Ilimsk timber industrial complexes, and by bringing into operation highly efficient reserves of timber in the northern and eastern rayons of the oblast.

Further all-round development of all types of transportation and communications, the construction of railways and roads in rayons of new economic development is envisaged. The decision also envisages measures for the realization of all-round programs and plans for the conservation of nature and of water resources, especially Lake Baykal. Construction and expansion of sanatoriums, health-resorts and tourist centers is to begin in the towns of Ust-Kut, Usolye-Sibirskoye, Bratsk, and Irkutsk. It is planned to increase the construction of housing by almost 135 percent. A music theater and an oblast library are to be built in Irkutsk; clubs and houses of culture are to be built in cities and workers' settlements.

Such tasks can only be solved through a high degree of organization of all working people.

briefs

New Helicopter Developed — The Kamov Design Office has developed a new helicopter, the K-126. It is squat and light, having a takeoff weight of 3,250 kg and a speed of 180 km/hr: It does not have the usual tail rotor. The helicopter is capable of carrying almost three times the payload of its foreign counterparts in the same class. The main compartment has a capacity of eight passengers and can be fitted with agricultural equipment or cargo-carrying installations. Tests have shown it to be reliable and irreplaceable for operations in hilly and mountainous regions. One of its modications is designed for the transportation of equipment to oil-and-gas extraction regions and for prospecting for other valuable minerals. The USSR uses helicopters to help cultivate over 3,500,000 hectares of land. [Summary] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 23 Dec 85 LD*]

Krasnoyarsk Municipal Computer System — The first stage of an automated municipal control system has been put into use in Krasnoyarsk. The computer enables matters concerning everyday life of the town, which has a population of almost 1 million, to be resolved more efficiently. The system is designed to help select the correct solution to 60 tasks; it has over 150 programs relating to carrying out orders and isntructions and giving timely response to, and taking measures on, citizens' letters. It has stored in its memory all data regarding inventory and planning and repair of housing and other municipal buildings. [Summary] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 23 Dec 85 LD*]

Lizichev Attends Prosecutors' Conference

PM171246 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Dec 85 Second Edition p 1

[Report by Colonel of Justice V. Gushchin: "Military Prosecutors' Tasks"]

[Text] A conference of military district, group of forces, and fleet military prosecutors has been held at which the results of military prosecutors' work during the past year and thetasks ensuing from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1985) Plenum and the precongress documents were discussed. A report was delivered by Colonel General of Justice A. Gornyy, chief military prosecutor. Questions of the military prosecutors' prompt and correct response to violations of legality and regulations, the timely prevention of law infringements, and the need to intensify legal propaganda were raised particularly emphatically.

Colonel General A. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, addressed the military prosecutors.

Taking part in the conference were Army General V. Varennikov, first deputy chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, and senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Ministry of Defense, and a number of other ministries and departments.

USSR Military District Officers Identified

PM191247 [Editorial Report] Moscow *KRASNAYA ZVEZDA* in Russian 19 December 1985 Second Edition publishes on page 2 a 500-word unattributed report under the heading "Treating Heating Coolly" which notes that the editorial office has received replies to a 13 September item criticizing "the poor situation with regard to heating officers' houses in a number of garrisons of the Central Asian, Baltic, and Leningrad Military Districts."

The report notes that replies have been received from "Major General V. Rabynin, deputy commander of the Central Asian Military District for construction and the billeting of troops," from "Colonel A. Sharikov, deputy commander of the Baltic Military District for construction and the billeting of troops, and from "Major General N. Vetelkin, deputy commander of the Leningrad Military District for construction and the billeting of troops and Colonel N. Moroz, unit deputy commander for rear services."

Lizichev Addresses Conference of Military Newsmen

PM231840 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Dec 85 Second Edition p 6

[Unattributed report: "Journalists' Conference-Seminar"]

[Text] A conference-seminar of *KRASNAYA ZVEZDA* permanent correspondents representing the newspaper in military districts, groups of forces, fleets, and branches of the Armed Forces has been held.

The participants in the conference-seminar were addressed by Army General A.M. Mayorov, first deputy commander in chief of the Ground Forces; Colonel General Ye.S. Yurasov, first deputy commander in chief of the Air Force; Admiral of the Fleet N.I. Smirnov, first deputy commander in chief of the Navy; Colonel General of Aviation A.F. Borisov, deputy commander in chief of the Air Force for Combat Training; and Major General V.P. Lukin, deputy chief of the Strategic Rocket Forces Political Directorate.

Colonel General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, addressed the journalists. He dwelt in detail on the tasks of military newspapers and journals in the preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress and in the propagandization, explanation, and discussion of the precongress documents and emphasized the enhanced role of the military press in strengthening the combat readiness of troops and naval forces, and their discipline and organization.